Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1] Baltimore Metropolitan Area AUGUST, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
MANUFACTURING	$427.23	$421.28	$408.53	41.6	41.1	41.1	$10.27	$10.25	$9.94
DURABLE GOODS	501.12	492.48	461.16	43.5	43.2	42.0	11.52	11.40	10.98
Stone, clay and glass products	442.52	456.26	431.49	46.0	46.7	44.9	9.62	9.77	9.61
Primary metal industries	640.02	601.14	547.27	44.2	43.0	40.3	14.48	13.98	13.58
Fabricated metal products	409.03	402.80	441.60	43.7	42.4	45.2	9.36	9.50	9.77
Machinery except electrical	398.62	424.84	393.12	40.8	43.0	42.0	9.77	9.88	9.36
Electric and electronic equipment	426.42	434.30	412.93	41.2	41.8	41.5	10.35	10.39	9.95
Transportation equipment	675.39	647.24	599.42	47.9	46.1	44.6	14.10	14.04	13.44
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	282.49	293.44	252.38	41.0	39.6	37.5	6.89	7.41	6.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	343.65	338.63	342.34	39.5	38.7	39.9	8.70	8.75	8.58
Food and kindred products	373.58	371.53	372.33	39.7	38.5	39.4	9.41	9.65	9.45
Apparel and other textile products	216.69	204.64	220.66	33.7	31.1	34.0	6.43	6.58	6.49
Paper and allied products	318.19	299.77	319.18	42.2	40.4	42.5	7.54	7.42	7.51
Printing and publishing	357.05	353.50	358.51	37.0	36.9	38.8	9.65	9.58	9.24
Chemical and allied products	442.66	439.10	473.21	41.8	42.1	44.6	10.59	10.43	10.61
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	314.36	315.68	288.42	43.6	44.4	41.8	7.21	7.11	6.90

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
AUGUST, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area [2]		
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Initial Claims	20,526	28,918	17,310	10,712	15,530	10,286
Total Continued Claims	122,228	143,052	123,486	76,928	79,786	76,718
Total Weeks Compensated	110,532	132,084	118,645	71,606	76,819	79,035
Total Amount of Payments	$14,652,855	$16,706,167	$14,626,226	$9,572,496	$10,082,637	$9,893,467
Average Weekly Payment	$132.57	$126.48	$123.28	133.68	$131.25	$125.18

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	272	282	271
Total Continued Claims	1,697	1,778	1,637
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	223	192	233
Total Continued Claims	898	945	1,079

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area [2]

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	651.1	653.0	622.3
Manufacturing	32.6	32.1	33.7
Durable Goods*	17.7	17.3	18.2
Stone, clay and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.8	8.4	8.8
Nondurable goods*	14.9	14.8	15.5
Printing and publishing	8.4	8.4	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	618.5	620.9	588.6
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.4
Construction	54.4	54.4	49.4
Transportation and public utilities	19.9	20.1	18.4
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.7	11.9	10.2
Trucking and warehousing	9.4	9.5	8.1
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	173.2	173.7	166.6
Wholesale trade	32.9	32.9	31.8
Retail trade*	140.3	140.8	134.8
General merchandise stores	17.6	17.8	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.9	35.9	34.7
Banking	7.5	7.5	7.3
Services*	185.1	184.4	171.8
Private educational services	5.5	5.5	5.4
Miscellaneous services	19.5	19.7	18.6
Total government	149.5	151.8	147.3
Total federal government	76.1	76.3	73.6
Total state and local government	73.4	75.5	73.7
Total state government	13.2	13.6	14.4
Total local government	60.2	61.9	59.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland [2]

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.7	80.5	80.9
Manufacturing	17.5	17.1	18.4
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.8	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	13.8	15.0
Nonmanufacturing	63.2	63.4	62.5
Construction	6.7	6.7	7.1
Transportation and public utilities	5.9	6.0	6.3
Railroad	1.4	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.8	18.8	18.0
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.9	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.5	15.5	15.6
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.2	1.3
Health services	6.2	6.2	6.5
Social services	1.6	1.6	1.5
Total government	13.7	13.8	13.0
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.1	12.2	11.4
State government	4.1	4.1	3.4
Local government	8.0	8.1	8.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State [2]

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	118.2	119.1	116.6
Manufacturing	22.9	23.6	24.1
Food and kindred products*	10.1	10.1	9.3
Meat products	5.2	5.1	4.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	2.4
Apparel and other textile products	1.4	1.3	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	8.5	9.3	9.5
Nonmanufacturing	95.3	95.5	92.5
Construction	6.9	7.0	7.5
Transportation and public utilities*	6.0	6.0	6.2
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	34.0	33.9	32.7
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.8	4.8	4.5
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	23.6	23.5	22.2
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.5
Total government	20.0	20.3	19.4
Total federal government	6.2	6.4	5.9
Total state and local government	13.8	13.9	13.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

AUGUST, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.9	442.2	439.4
Manufacturing	52.3	52.6	52.4
Durable Goods*	17.6	17.9	17.3
Stone, clay and glass products	2.3	2.4	2.3
Primary metal industries	2.4	2.5	4.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.2	2.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.3	4.4	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.1	1.7
Nondurable goods*	34.7	34.7	35.1
Food and kindred products*	9.7	9.7	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	4.6	4.7	5.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.2	1.3	1.3
Paper and allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.1	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	383.6	389.6	387.0
Construction	17.7	17.7	18.3
Transportation and public utilities	31.9	32.1	34.0
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	10.9	11.1	11.9
Trucking and warehousing	5.5	5.8	5.5
Comm., elecctric, gas and sanitary service	18.1	18.1	18.9
Wholesale and retail trade	91.0	91.3	90.3
Wholesale trade	29.1	29.1	28.6
Retail trade	61.9	62.2	61.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.3	43.2	40.9
Banking	12.6	12.5	11.7
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.5	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.6	10.6	9.9
Services and mining*	118.5	118.3	118.9
Health services	36.5	36.4	38.5
Educational services	13.2	13.1	13.4
Social services	6.4	6.3	5.9
Miscellaneous services*	5.6	5.5	5.1
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.5
Total government	81.2	81.0	84.6
Total federal government	15.3	15.4	14.9
Total state and local government	65.9	71.6	69.7
Total state government	29.6	29.2	29.5
Total local government	36.3	42.4	40.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

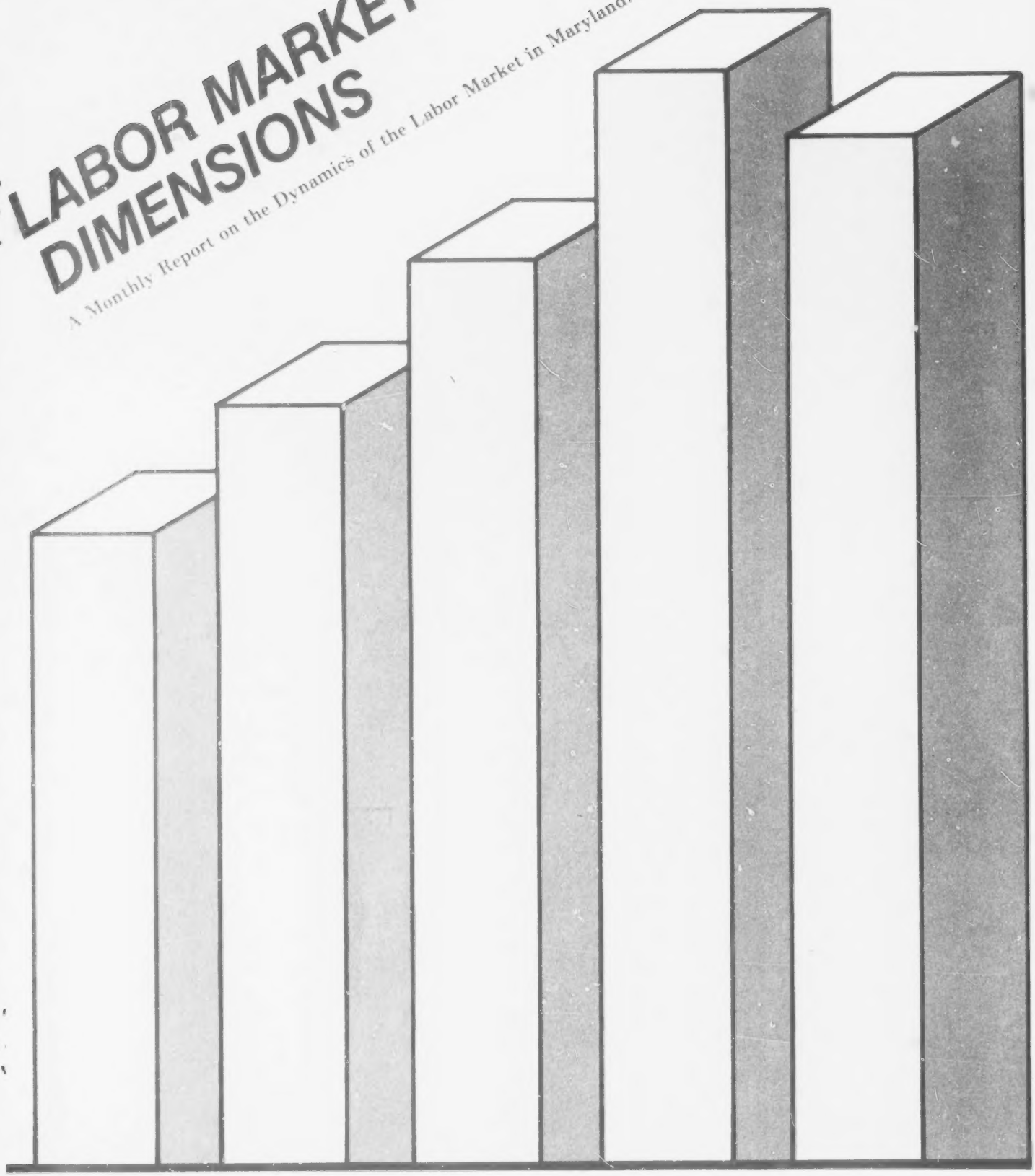
*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

4/7/86 S3616-1

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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Brent M. Johnson
SECRETARY

Harry Hughes
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment Remains At August's Level

Maryland's unemployment rate stabilized in September, holding at the August rate of 4.3 percent. Since hitting 6.1 percent in January, the rate has steadily declined by a total of 1.8 percentage points, increasing only in June. A stable unemployment rate is the norm for September. Last year it slipped by 0.1 percentage points. Little change is expected for October. This September's rate is the lowest for a September since 1973. Since last September's rate of 4.9 percent, unemployment has fallen by 0.6 percentage points, persisting in recovery from the 1981-1982 recession.

In August, only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Unemployment ranged from 3.4 percent in New Hampshire up to 12.4 percent in West Virginia. Maryland's ranking for August of 46th among the 50 states is improved from 40th for 1984 and is tremendously improved from 21st in 1979.

Maryland's labor market stronger than nationally

As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the national rate, amounting to a gap of 2.6 percentage points for September. The U.S. rate like Maryland's was unchanged from August's level of 6.9 percent. While Maryland's labor market has improved noticeably since last September, the national unemployment rate has fallen by only 0.2 percentage points. Black unemployment registered 15.1 percent nationally in September, up from 14.3 percent in August. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment was reported as 9.3 percent for 1984.

Summer workers leave labor force

After decreasing by an estimated 14,146 persons during August, Maryland's civilian labor force receded by another 14,017 persons in September, as students and other summer workers left the labor market. Since unemployment decreased by only 193 persons during September, the labor force decrease was concentrated in employment, which dropped by 13,824 persons. Last September, unemployment decreased to a greater extent than this year, while employment decreased to a lesser extent. From a year ago the labor force has swelled by an additional 35,642 persons, encouraged by brightening job prospects. Employment has accommodated these job-seekers, growing by 48,084 persons. Meanwhile, unemployment has receded by 12,442. The September unemployment level of 97,204 persons represents the lowest level since May, 1976. Unemployment peaked at 199,951 persons in January, 1982.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased somewhat between August and September. Claimants represented 30.4 percent of the total estimated unemployed. Employment in education increased substantially during September, as schools began their fall semesters. Other hiring was noted in construction, trucking, school buses, and personal services. Meanwhile, large numbers of summer workers were laid off by all levels of government, membership organizations, food processing, eating and drinking places, food stores, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and health services.

No County with Double-Digit Unemployment Rate

Between August and September, unemployment rates declined in 15 of Maryland's counties, increased in 8, and were unchanged in Montgomery. Unemployment decreased by at least a full percentage point only in Caroline, Cecil, and Kent. None of the increases were significant. September unemployment ranged from 2.3 percent in Frederick County up to 9.8 percent in Somerset. Charles County also enjoyed unemployment lower than Montgomery, which usually registers the lowest rate. No county in Maryland now suffers from double-digit unemployment. In fact, only Garrett, Dorchester, and Somerset have rates exceeding the national level of 6.9 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment increased slightly from 5.0 percent in August to 5.2 percent in September. Baltimore City's unemployment rate rose from 6.4 to 6.6 percent. Western Maryland noted a similar increase in its unemployment from 6.7 to 6.9 percent. Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area remained at the August rate of 2.8 percent. Meanwhile, the Balance of State area experienced a drop in its unemployment from 5.9 to 5.3 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

After declining by 12,300 jobs during August, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment headed back up by 2,700 during September. The September employment level of 1,896,200 jobs represented an all-time record for that month of the year and was higher by an estimated 83,400 jobs than the level last September. Last September jobs increased by a minor 300. Between this January and September, employment has increased by 79,500, falling behind the growth of 86,500 registered during that period of 1984.

Trends in manufacturing have been erratic recently as 2,000 jobs were lost in July, 900 gained in August, and 1,300 lost in September. Several industry groups had relatively minor job losses during this September. Seasonal layoffs of 300 in preserved fruits and vegetables as well as limited layoffs in meat and seafood processing dropped the food processing category by 600 jobs during September. Less business cost nonelectrical machinery 400 jobs, which follows a loss of 700 during August due to strike activity. Three hundred jobs were lost in electric and electronic equipment, as well as 200 jobs each in furniture and fixtures, primary metals, and apparel and textiles. Since March the primary metals industry has declined steadily, losing 2,000 jobs. On the positive side, 200 jobs were gained in each of the industries of printing/publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing during September. Last September, trends were more dramatic, with a gain of 1,200 in transportation equipment and a loss of 1,900 in primary metals; however, the net result for manufacturing was a minor decrease of 300 jobs.

Manufacturing employment is lower than its level a year ago for the 11th consecutive month, falling below last September's total by 6,400 jobs. In fact, manufacturing employment has not been this low since April, 1983. While the rest of the labor market may still be enjoying recovery, manufacturing has been on a downward trend for almost a year. Since September, 1984, 7 out of 17 industry categories have decreased in employment, 5 have increased, and 5 are unchanged. Significantly declining are primary metals down by 3,000 jobs, nonelectrical machinery down by 2,400, and apparel/textiles down by 2,200. The only significant growth industry is transportation equipment, up by 1,500 jobs.

The nonmanufacturing sector tends to set the trends in total employment. Nonmanufacturing added 4,000 jobs during September after losing 13,200 during August. Last September the increase was far less at 600 jobs. Hiring was more extensive this September than last in construction and in state and local government. Transportation experienced similar increases in both periods, while losses were comparable in federal government. Finance/insurance/real estate decreased as compared to an overall gain a year ago. Nonmanufacturing employment is higher than its level a year ago for the 30th consecutive month, rising above last September's level by 89,800 jobs. Services employment is up over the year by 28,600 jobs, construction by 21,300, trade by 19,500, finance/insurance/real estate by 7,600, local government by 7,000, federal government by 4,000, transportation by 2,400, and state government by 1,600. Communications is the only major declining category, losing 1,000 jobs.

Hiring for the fall semester bolstered employment at community colleges and public elementary/secondary schools by an estimated 10,100 jobs during September, similar to the hiring of 10,000 a year ago. Public colleges and universities took on 4,200 workers during September, more extensive than the hiring of 1,700 a year ago.

Scattered hiring due to more business added 2,400 jobs to construction this September, far more than the hiring of 800 last September. Since this February, construction has expanded steadily, adding 28,200 jobs. During that period in 1984, a lesser 24,000 jobs were added. Transportation employment increased by 1,400 during September. Nine hundred jobs were added in trucking and warehousing with the end of strike activity and more business. This as well as seasonal hiring of school bus drivers outnumbered layoffs in water transportation. Last September, a similar 1,500 jobs were added in transportation.

Extensive layoffs of summer workers by all levels of government were noted this September. Local governments laid off 4,400, federal 1,900 with 1,300 of those in defense, and state 600. Last year layoffs by local governments were timed differently with a greater 9,200 layoffs during September. However, last August's layoffs of 2,100 local government workers were far less than the 7,600 recorded for this August. Summer workers at federal and state agencies were laid off last September at rates similar to this year.

Services employment receded by 3,900 jobs during September with the start of seasonal layoffs at hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, health services (-800), engineering/architectural services (-600), and membership organizations. Educational agencies did experience the start of fall recalls (+1,300), and other hiring was noted in personal services. Last September services decreased by a lesser 1,600 jobs.

Hiring of 300 in wholesale trade was overwhelmed by layoffs of 2,700 in retail trade. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the summer season are well underway at eating and drinking places, and to a more limited extent at food stores. This overcame hiring by automotive dealers/service stations and furniture/home furnishing stores. Trends were quite different last September, when an overall job gain of 1,900 was registered. Layoffs by eating and drinking places then were outnumbered by hiring in wholesale trade, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail trade. This September's layoffs follow a drop of 1,400 jobs during August.

Also during September, finance/insurance/real estate declined by 500 jobs. Layoffs of summer workers in banking (-400) and real estate outnumbered scattered hiring. Last September this sector declined by a greater 1,100 jobs. Limited layoffs primarily in communications dropped the communications and public utilities sector by 300 jobs this September.

While employment statewide increased by an overall 2,700 jobs during September, employment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area rose by 4,500 jobs and employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined by 2,000. The Baltimore area accounted for approximately 52.1 percent of the state's total September employment and the Washington area for 34.5 percent. Since last September, employment statewide has grown by 83,400 jobs, with more than twice as much of that growth in the Washington area than in Baltimore.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $5.43 between August and September to $393.50. Average workweeks were shortened by 0.1 hours to 40.4, while average hourly earnings fell by 11 cents to $9.74. Less overtime reduced workweeks in nonelectrical machinery, paper, and especially in transportation equipment (-3.8 hours). Lengthened workweeks were noted in lumber/wood products, food processing, and chemicals. Half of the 16 reported manufacturing categories registered noticeable decreases in hourly earnings over the month, especially transportation equipment down by 68 cents. The most prevalent causes were less overtime work and lower incentive pay. Another five industries did show increased earnings. Average workweeks ranged in September from 33.8 hours in apparel and textiles up to 45.3 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Average hourly earnings ranged from $6.37 in apparel and textiles up to $13.99 in primary metals. Since September, 1984, average workweeks in manufacturing have receded by 0.7 hours, while weekly earnings have increased by $2.23 or a minor 0.6 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $4.49 between August and September to $418.20. Average weekly hours fell by 0.4 hours to 41.0, while average hourly earnings receded by 1 cent to $10.20.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims decreased 22.2 percent from the total filed in August, as fewer claims were filed in the transportation equipment and primary metals industries. Continued claims were down 3.6 percent, weeks compensated declined 9.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 8.5 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.0 percent to $133.94.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 16.5 percent and continued claims declined 6.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers decreased 12.1 percent and continued claims rose 1.1 percent.Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 16.4 percent, continued claims declined 11.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 11.6 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 11.3 percent. The average weekly check rose less than one percent to $134.02.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index reached 324.5 in September, up by 0.3 percent from August and by 3.2 percent from last September. The index means that a market basket of consumer items costing $10 in 1967 now costs $32.45. Prices of food and beverages, indexed at 302.1, were inflated by 0.1 percent over the month and by 1.9 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of consumer items reached an index of 327.5 in September, up by 1.! percent from July and by 3.5 percent from last September. Area prices of food and beverages decreased by 0.6 percent from July to an index of 303.2, but were inflated by 2.4 percent from last September.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Health Occupations in Maryland

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
September, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September '84
MARYLAND	2,277,459	2,291,476	2,180,255	2,194,079	97,204	97,397	4.3	4.3	4.9
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,097,028	1,103,808	1,040,486	1,048,298	56,542	55,510	5.2	5.0	5.9
BALTIMORE CITY	388,931	390,899	363,183	365,909	25,748	24,990	6.6	6.4	7.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,995	187,212	178,994	180,338	7,001	6,874	3.8	3.7	4.3
BALTIMORE	326,177	327,860	309,293	311,615	16,884	16,245	5.2	5.0	6.1
CARROLL	48,948	49,411	47,315	47,670	1,633	1,741	3.3	3.5	3.7
HARFORD	72,844	73,617	69,795	70,319	3,049	3,298	4.2	4.5	5.9
HOWARD	61,167	61,731	59,463	59,909	1,704	1,822	2.8	3.0	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,967	13,078	12,444	12,538	523	540	4.0	4.1	5.1
D.C. AREA	921,444	922,995	896,045	897,430	25,399	25,565	2.8	2.8	3.2
CALVERT	22,332	22,485	21,728	21,762	604	723	2.7	3.2	3.3
CHARLES	47,612	47,769	46,492	46,564	1,120	1,205	2.4	2.5	2.7
FREDERICK	73,432	73,651	71,742	71,853	1,690	1,798	2.3	2.4	2.9
MONTGOMERY	364,616	365,256	355,655	356,205	8,961	9,051	2.5	2.5	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	413,451	413,833	400,427	401,046	13,024	12,787	3.2	3.1	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	97,549	98,318	90,788	91,759	6,761	6,559	6.9	6.7	8.2
ALLEGANY	32,724	32,514	30,496	30,243	2,228	2,271	6.8	7.0	8.3
GARRETT	11,903	12,067	10,934	11,071	969	996	8.1	8.3	9.3
WASHINGTON	52,922	53,737	49,358	50,445	3,564	3,292	6.7	6.1	7.9
BALANCE OF STATE	161,436	166,355	152,935	156,592	8,501	9,763	5.3	5.9	5.5
CAROLINE	8,333	8,422	7,826	7,806	507	616	6.1	7.3	7.0
CECIL	32,701	33,607	31,281	31,131	1,402	2,476	4.3	7.4	6.0
DORCHESTER	15,266	15,274	13,972	13,937	1,294	1,337	8.5	8.8	6.0
KENT	7,940	8,296	7,591	7,838	349	458	4.4	5.5	4.3
ST. MARY'S	20,908	21,689	20,015	20,811	893	878	4.3	4.0	4.5
SOMERSET	8,044	8,271	7,258	7,450	786	821	9.8	9.9	10.9
TALBOT	17,435	17,638	16,906	17,031	529	607	3.0	3.4	3.1
WICOMICO	31,406	31,097	29,458	29,291	1,948	1,806	6.2	5.8	5.5
WORCESTER	19,403	22,061	18,628	21,297	775	764	4.0	3.5	4.9
UNITED STATES 2	115,850,000	116,679,000	107,867,000	108,628,000	7,984,000	8,051,000	6.9	6.9	7.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1896.2	1893.5	1812.8	988.2	990.2	974.3
Manufacturing	212.0	213.3	218.4	135.7	136.9	140.6
Durable Goods	111.2	111.9	115.4	75.9	76.6	79.5
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.5	1.5	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	2.2
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.5	7.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Primary metal industries	14.4	14.6	17.4	13.0	13.1	15.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	11.8	11.9	13.2	11.8	11.9	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.2	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	16.3	16.7	18.7	9.9	10.2	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.4	38.7	38.5	26.6	26.9	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.2	2.3	2.4
Communication equipment	27.2	27.1	26.0	20.5	20.4	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.3	14.2	12.8	9.9	9.8	8.4
Ship and boat building and repair	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	100.8	101.4	103.0	59.8	60.3	61.1
Food and kindred products	27.8	28.4	27.9	13.9	14.3	14.3
Meat products	6.8	6.9	7.0	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.9	4.2	3.9	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.6	3.0
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.5	11.7	13.7	7.1	7.2	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.0	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.3	2.4	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.2	10.1	9.9	7.9	7.7	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.3	26.1	26.4	14.3	14.2	14.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.3	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.5	10.4	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.5	12.5	9.8	9.9	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.3	9.4	9.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.6
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.1	2.2	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Nonmanufacturing	1684.2	1680.2	1594.4	852.5	853.3	833.7
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	143.2	140.8	121.9	57.4	57.3	54.3
Heavy construction contractors	14.9	14.4	14.4	8.4	7.9	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	92.0	90.9	91.7	56.9	56.3	58.8
Railroad transportation	6.7	6.7	7.6	4.8	4.8	5.5
Transportation, except railroads	47.0	45.6	44.6	25.5	24.7	25.7
Trucking and warehousing	28.1	27.2	26.0	13.6	12.8	12.7
Comm., electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.3	38.6	39.5	26.6	26.8	27.6
Comm., except U.S. postal service	24.2	24.4	25.2	16.7	16.9	17.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.1	14.2	14.3	9.9	9.9	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	474.4	476.8	454.9	239.7	240.1	235.5
Wholesale trade	106.3	106.0	101.1	60.4	60.3	58.7
Retail trade	368.1	370.8	353.8	179.3	179.8	176.8
General merchandise stores	42.5	42.5	41.7	19.6	19.8	19.4
Department stores	36.6	36.6	35.7	16.6	16.7	16.5
Nonstore retailers	5.7	5.8	7.1	4.7	4.8	5.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	112.4	112.9	104.8	65.9	66.3	62.4
Banking	25.6	26.0	24.2	15.5	15.7	14.4
Credit agencies, except banks	20.0	19.9	16.3	9.5	9.4	9.3
Insurance carriers	21.3	21.1	20.3	16.6	16.4	15.2
Services	475.2	479.1	446.6	236.1	237.3	230.5
Health services	122.5	123.3	119.8	69.0	69.3	69.7
Private hospitals	64.4	64.9	63.9	38.7	38.8	39.5
Private educational services	26.0	24.7	26.0	19.2	18.1	19.0
Elementary and secondary school	10.0	9.0	10.2	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	14.1	13.5	13.8	*	*	*
Social services	23.1	22.9	21.4	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	39.3	39.9	36.7	17.5	17.9	16.2
Engineering and architectural services	24.6	25.2	22.6	8.4	8.8	7.5
Total government	385.4	378.0	372.8	196.3	195.8	192.0
Total federal government	136.8	138.7	132.8	55.8	56.5	53.8
U.S. Department of Defense	48.1	49.4	46.1	19.6	20.2	19.0
U.S. Postal Service	15.0	15.0	13.8	7.9	7.8	7.2
Other federal government	73.7	74.3	72.9	28.3	28.5	27.6
Total state and local government	248.6	239.3	240.0	140.5	139.3	138.2
Total state government	83.0	79.4	81.4	59.2	59.4	58.2
Public universities and colleges	25.7	21.5	25.0	10.2	9.6	9.8
Non-education	57.3	57.9	56.4	49.0	49.8	48.4
Total local government	165.6	159.9	158.6	81.3	79.9	80.0
Public elementary and secondary schools, comm. college and library	100.6	90.5	94.8	45.2	41.5	44.8
Non-education	65.0	69.4	63.8	36.1	38.4	35.2

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1] Maryland September, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84
MANUFACTURING	$393.50	$398.93	$391.27	40.4	40.5	41.1	$9.74	$9.85	$9.52
DURABLE GOODS	449.60	464.94	444.15	41.4	42.0	42.3	10.86	11.07	10.50
Lumber and wood products	274.78	268.64	282.80	37.9	36.8	40.0	7.25	7.30	7.07
Furniture and fixtures	299.69	318.27	270.38	39.8	40.7	39.3	7.53	7.82	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	430.80	421.12	419.40	45.3	44.8	45.0	9.51	9.40	9.32
Primary metal industries	602.97	609.55	560.03	43.1	43.2	41.3	13.99	14.11	13.56
Fabricated metal products	398.74	384.98	407.23	42.6	41.8	42.2	9.36	9.21	9.65
Machinery except electrical	447.98	477.12	459.14	39.4	40.4	42.2	11.37	11.81	10.88
Electric and electronic equipment	386.88	385.82	393.45	40.3	40.4	43.0	9.60	9.55	9.15
Transportation equipment	534.18	613.80	533.58	41.7	45.5	43.1	12.81	13.49	12.38
Instruments and related products	326.94	330.42	319.99	38.6	38.6	38.6	8.47	8.56	8.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	316.71	304.63	318.75	41.4	41.0	42.5	7.65	7.43	7.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.49	336.26	340.40	39.5	39.1	40.0	8.62	8.60	8.51
Food and kindred products	308.85	301.46	313.17	39.8	38.5	41.7	7.76	7.83	7.51
Apparel and other textile products	215.31	217.22	220.10	33.8	34.7	35.5	6.37	6.26	6.20
Paper and allied products	339.42	351.96	357.85	40.6	42.1	42.1	8.36	8.36	8.50
Printing and publishing	400.16	397.48	403.60	38.7	38.0	40.0	10.34	10.46	10.09
Chemical and allied products	459.45	441.79	460.96	43.1	41.6	42.8	10.66	10.62	10.77
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	337.76	341.56	329.56	42.7	43.4	42.8	7.91	7.87	7.70

Covers an estimated 141,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1] Baltimore Metropolitan Area September, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84
MANUFACTURING	$418.20	$422.69	$410.75	41.0	41.4	41.7	$10.20	$10.21	$9.85
DURABLE GOODS	484.36	495.35	468.04	42.6	43.3	42.9	11.37	11.44	10.91
Stone, clay and glass products	453.03	442.52	432.21	45.9	46.0	45.4	9.87	9.62	9.52
Primary metal industries	612.76	624.90	562.46	43.8	44.1	43.1	13.99	14.17	13.05
Fabricated metal products	407.64	404.49	433.44	43.0	43.4	43.0	9.48	9.32	10.08
Machinery except electrical	413.47	398.62	404.27	41.1	40.8	42.6	10.06	9.77	9.49
Electric and electronic equipment	430.77	426.42	426.28	41.5	41.2	42.5	10.38	10.35	10.03
Transportation equipment	587.58	668.34	595.58	43.3	47.4	43.6	13.57	14.10	13.66
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	302.06	282.49	303.42	40.6	41.0	42.2	7.44	6.89	7.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.52	340.73	341.74	39.1	39.3	40.3	8.76	8.67	8.48
Food and kindred products	374.36	373.43	386.10	39.2	39.6	40.9	9.55	9.43	9.44
Apparel and other textile products	214.18	216.41	227.90	32.6	33.5	34.9	6.57	6.46	6.53
Paper and allied products	301.32	318.33	309.22	40.5	42.5	41.9	7.44	7.49	7.38
Printing and publishing	362.23	355.94	365.34	37.0	37.0	39.2	9.79	9.62	9.32
Chemical and allied products	461.34	433.42	443.99	43.4	41.2	43.7	10.63	10.52	10.16
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	307.30	310.59	302.58	43.1	43.5	43.6	7.13	7.14	6.94

Covers an estimated 87,000 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY – PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
September, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area [2]		
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Sept. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '85	Sept. '84
Total Initial Claims	15,965	20,526	14,811	8,950	10,712	9,428
Total Continued Claims	117,823	122,228	100,705	67,860	76,928	63,851
Total Weeks Compensated	100,066	110,532	87,563	63,327	71,606	58,589
Total Amount of Payments	$13,402,487	$14,652,855	$10,960,486	$8,487,318	$9,572,496	$7,441,129
Average Weekly Payment	$133.94	$132.57	$125.17	$134.02	$133.68	$127.01

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	317	272	242
Total Continued Claims	1,581	1,697	1,623
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	196	223	201
Total Continued Claims	908	898	1,044

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area [2]

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	653.9	649.4	621.9
Manufacturing	32.6	32.5	33.7
Durable Goods*	17.6	17.6	17.8
Stone, clay and glass products	1.7	1.7	1.5
Fabricated metal products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.7	8.7	8.6
Nondurable goods*	15.0	14.9	15.9
Printing and publishing	8.6	8.4	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	621.3	616.9	588.2
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	55.5	54.5	48.6
Transportation and public utilities	20.1	20.0	18.6
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.9	11.8	10.5
Trucking and warehousing	9.5	9.4	8.3
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	173.2	173.1	168.7
Wholesale trade	32.8	32.8	32.1
Retail trade*	140.4	140.3	136.6
General merchandise stores	17.9	17.6	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.4	35.9	34.3
Banking	7.4	7.5	7.2
Services*	182.8	184.1	171.2
Private educational services	6.4	5.5	6.3
Miscellaneous services	19.5	19.5	18.4
Total government	153.8	148.8	146.4
Total federal government	74.3	75.4	72.5
Total state and local government	79.5	73.4	73.9
Total state government	16.2	13.2	15.6
Total local government	63.3	60.2	58.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland [2]

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.8	81.0	81.3
Manufacturing	17.4	17.5	18.2
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.1	14.2	14.8
Nonmanufacturing	63.4	63.5	63.1
Construction	7.2	7.0	7.5
Transportation and public utilities	5.8	5.8	6.3
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.5	2.5	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.8	18.8	18.2
General Merchandise stores	1.7	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.4	15.6	15.7
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.1	1.2	1.2
Health services	6.1	6.2	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.7	1.6
Total government	13.6	13.7	12.9
Total federal government	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total state and local government	12.0	12.1	11.3
State government	4.2	4.1	3.5
Local government	7.8	8.0	7.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State
September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.8	81.0	81.3
Manufacturing	115.8	118.1	115.3
Food and kindred products*	10.0	10.1	9.7
Meat products	5.1	5.1	5.1
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.8	2.7	2.6
Apparel and other textile products	1.3	1.4	2.1
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other manufacturing	8.6	8.4	9.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.0	95.3	90.6
Construction	6.8	6.8	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	6.2	6.0	6.5
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade*	31.7	34.0	30.9
General Merchandise stores	2.5	2.5	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.5	4.8	4.3
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	22.8	23.6	21.4
Health services	7.3	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.0	20.1	20.2
Total federal government	6.1	6.3	5.8
Total state and local government	14.9	13.8	14.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

September, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	436.9	437.0	434.5
Manufacturing	52.0	52.3	53.6
Durable Goods*	17.3	17.5	18.1
Stone, clay and glass products	2.4	2.3	2.4
Primary metal industries	2.3	2.2	4.0
Fabricated metal products*	2.1	2.1	2.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.1	4.3	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.1	2.5
Nondurable goods*	34.7	34.8	35.5
Food and kindred products*	9.6	9.7	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	4.6	4.6	5.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.2	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.8	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.9	1.8	1.8
Printing and publishing*	8.7	8.7	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.0	6.1	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.7	1.7	1.9
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.2	2.2	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	384.9	384.7	380.9
Construction	18.1	17.8	18.1
Transportation and public utilities	32.1	31.9	34.0
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.2
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.2	10.9	12.1
Trucking and warehousing	6.1	5.5	5.9
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.0	18.1	18.7
Wholesale and retail trade	90.7	91.1	91.9
Wholesale trade	28.9	29.1	28.7
Retail trade	61.8	62.0	63.2
Finance, insurance and real estate*	43.0	43.1	40.4
Banking	12.4	12.6	11.6
Credit agencies and other banks	5.4	5.4	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.6	9.9
Services and mining*	120.3	119.7	116.9
Health services	36.2	36.4	37.7
Educational services	15.0	13.6	13.7
Social services	6.4	6.4	6.0
Miscellaneous services*	5.6	5.6	5.1
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.7	2.5
Total government	80.7	81.1	79.6
Total federal government	15.2	15.3	14.8
Total state and local government	65.5	65.8	64.8
Total state government	28.4	29.6	28.8
Total local government	37.1	36.2	36.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Female Production Workers
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [2] By Industry — By Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland
January - March, 1985

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	March '85	Feb. '85	January '85	March '85	Feb. '85	January '85	March '85	Feb. '85	January '85
	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1846.8	1818.2	1816.7	817.5	805.4	800.8	—	—	—
Manufacturing	214.5	213.0	214.9	68.1	66.9	67.30	144.6	142.7	145.2
Durable Goods	114.5	114.0	115.2	27.4	27.3	27.2	72.2	71.8	72.9
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	6.9	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.0	5.7	5.9
Primary metal industries	16.4	16.4	17.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.9	12.8	13.6
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
Machinery except electrical	18.4	18.3	18.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.7	12.7	12.9
Electric and electronic equipment	38.2	38.1	38.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.8
Transportation equipment	14.2	14.5	14.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	10.1	10.3	10.1
Instruments and related products	4.8	4.7	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.0	99.0	99.7	40.7	39.6	39.8	72.4	70.9	72.3
Food and kindred products	26.5	26.3	26.3	8.9	8.9	8.6	18.4	18.3	18.4
Textile Mill Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	12.5	11.9	12.6	10.6	9.7	10.6	10.9	9.7	10.9
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.8	9.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	7.8	7.8	7.7
Printing and publishing	26.6	26.4	26.8	9.9	9.7	9.5	17.8	17.6	17.7
Chemical and allied products	12.4	12.4	12.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	7.9	7.8	7.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.0	6.9	6.9
Other Nondurable Goods	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
NONMANUFACTURING	1632.3	1605.2	1601.8	749.4	738.5	733.8	—	—	—
Contract construction	124.6	115.0	119.4	11.8	11.2	10.6	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities	91.4	91.5	91.5	25.4	25.5	25.1	—	—	—
Transportation except railroads	46.0	45.6	45.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	—	—	—
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.1	39.2	39.0	15.5	15.6	15.5	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	457.1	450.8	455.0	201.6	199.6	203.8	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	104.1	103.5	103.6	29.1	28.8	28.5	—	—	—
Retail trade	353.0	347.3	351.4	172.5	170.8	175.3	—	—	—
Retail general merchandise	43.5	43.0	45.6	31.4	31.2	33.2	—	—	—
Finance, insurance and real estate	107.8	107.0	106.4	62.5	61.6	61.0	—	—	—
Services and mining	460.3	454.5	447.9	258.0	253.9	250.4	—	—	—
Total government	391.1	386.4	380.0	190.1	186.7	182.9	—	—	—
Total federal government	131.9	131.9	132.3	57.6	57.3	57.0	—	—	—
Total state and local government	259.2	254.4	247.7	132.5	129.4	125.9	—	—	—

Female Production Workers
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [2] By Industry — By Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland
April - June, 1985

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	June '85	May '85	April '85	June '85	May '85	April '85	June '85	May '85	April '85
	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1902.6	1885.6	1861.4	832.2	827.8	824.8	—	—	—
Manufacturing	- 214.4	214.2	214.1	68.0	68.0	67.8	144.1	144.0	144.1
Durable Goods	112.6	113.7	114.1	26.4	27.1	27.2	70.5	71.3	71.7
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.7	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.1	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.1
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.2	6.3	6.2
Primary metal industries	15.6	15.9	16.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	12.3	12.5	12.6
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Machinery except electrical	17.0	18.0	18.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	11.6	12.2	12.6
Electric and electronic equipment	37.9	37.9	38.1	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.6
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.0	14.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	10.0	10.0	9.9
Instruments and related products	4.9	4.8	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	101.8	100.5	100.0	41.6	40.7	40.6	73.6	72.7	72.4
Food and kindred products	28.3	27.8	26.9	9.9	9.7	9.2	19.6	19.5	18.7
Textile Mill Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel and other textile products	12.0	12.1	12.3	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.8
Paper and allied products	10.3	9.9	9.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	8.3	7.9	8.0
Printing and publishing	26.2	26.0	26.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	17.5	17.4	17.4
Chemical and allied products	12.7	12.6	12.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.2	9.0	9.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	6.9	6.8	6.9
Other Nondurable Goods	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING	1688.2	1671.41647.3		764.2	760.0	757.0	—	—	
Contract construction	137.8	132.9	128.4	12.8	12.4	12.1	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities	93.4	92.7	92.4	26.1	25.6	25.5	—	—	—
Transportation except railroads	47.9	47.4	47.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	—	—	—
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	38.7	38.4	38.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	477.7	472.3	462.0	203.8	202.6	204.3	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	105.5	104.3	104.0	29.5	29.0	29.1	—	—	—
Retail trade	372.2	368.0	358.0	174.3	173.6	175.2	—	—	—
Retail general merchandise	43.1	43.5	43.2	30.7	31.3	31.0	—	—	—
Finance, insurance and real estate	111.8	109.5	108.8	65.0	63.5	63.2	—	—	—
Services and mining	475.4	470.9	465.1	267.5	263.8	261.1	—	—	—
Total government	390.5	393.1	390.6	189.0	192.1	190.8	—	—	—
Total federal government	136.8	134.1	131.7	60.7	59.5	58.7	—	—	—
Total state and local government	253.7	259.0	258.9	128.3	132.6	132.1	—	—	—